W Sutton

CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.
ice over No. 29 State Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.
Entrance in Congress Square.

UME 2. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1840. NUMBER 31.

TON CULTIVATOR,

aturday Mornings, by Otis Brewer, 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square. $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year be added to the $2 00.—Any representa- ns or others, varying from these, must not

scribers wish their papers stopped they me to that effect and at the time their sub- pires. Every subscriber will be held re- r the payment of his paper so long as it is n to the Post Office, Tavern or any other ver he may have ordered it until I am le- l to the contrary.

will be discontinued until all arrearages less at the option of the Proprietor.

etters and papers must be addressed to WER, Proprietor of the Cultivator, Bos-

OR ADVERTISING—for three insertions, less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding ; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, r fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, sixth part of the above prices for each in- r the three first.

ULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

RM WORK FOR AUGUST.

ve had a propitious season thus have had nothing to complain of own bad management and our ith the means which Providence d in our power. We have had in June and July than in the av- seasons but experienced farmers tter than to estimate the value of uctions of the farm by the quanti- rain or bulk of the produce. We ways reflect before we complain th, that hay in a dry season is al- her and heavier according to bulk a wet one—that feed is also sweet- at milk is richer—that cattle and fatten better—and that corn and are generally more abundant in sea- nominated dry than in extremely , when every vegetable looks and the whole of the country is ed in charming green.

CLOSE OF HAYING.

farmers who have no low meadows w completed their hay harvest l relieved in some degree from iety about the weather, which in is a frequent subject of complaint. n the earth seems to suffer for of a little more moisture they are ays thankful for a refreshing show- hen some of it falls on the hay. hose who have coarse meadows to are no need to be in haste to finish They lose nothing by standing the middle of August, and we notice late cut meadows have a larger pro- of the best kinds of grass than at have for years been cut more Like the fowl meadow the suc- crop is improved by the shedding eeds of the best kinds, or what d seed grasses.

rs who finish haying in July have pportunity to make improvements manent character on parts of their hich cannot be approached in the he season; and now is one of the es to secure in the manure heap etable growth of the season, in bye where the shovel may cover up uld soon disappear from the earth, vert it into food for future plants. st is an important month for the cing of improvements on low land s he course of it we propose to be rticular in publishing the experi- e have made together with the re- d the costs of bringing low lands us kinds into good English mow- We cannot but hope that our dis- farmers will pay greater attention branch of improvement than they er yet done; for we certainly know ll see their account in it provided onduct the process judiciously.— were induced, last season, to make nning, in consequence of the ac- published in the Cultivator, and we eard of none who were disappoint- he results.

SUMMER PASTURES.

ure lands may be greatly improved t the aid of barn-yard or carted es, and August is the season when ions should be commenced. Instead ding weeks each year in mowing and attempting to destroy the vege- with the scythe we recommend the as a better instrument, which will y cut down the bushes but will turn o manure.

MANURE HEAPS.

We should begin to make fat our hogs before this month is ended for it costs less in warm weather than in cold to make our pork—and as soon as we commence the fattening process we must be attentive to the manure heap which now may be increased in proportion as we feed the animals from which it is made. Soil and litter may be thrown into the pen and suffered to remain there, or they may be thrown out every week into a heap beside the pen and a new supply may be thrown in, but hogs should never be kept for a day without loam to absorb the liquids of the pen and keep the air sweet.

COW-YARDS.

As soon as haying is over the attentive farmer will take care that the manure of his cow-yard shall not all go off with the winds or the floods. He will therefore plough up the soil that he carted into it last autumn, or he will occasionally cart a load of loam into it that the air may be kept sweet and wholesome both in the yard and in its neighborhood.

CANKER-WORMS.

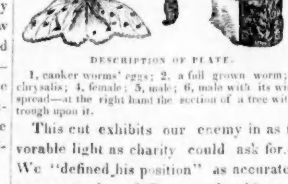
We again call the attention of our friends to the subject of the depredations of Canker-worms. It is known that they ascend the bodies of the trees in autumn as well as in spring and we must be on our guard against them. The common method of tarring is much better than none, and when it is strictly pursued it will prove effectual. But who can attend to this business through the fall, winter, and spring months? It becomes a question whether we may not as well let the trees go as to preserve them at this expense.

Tar is undoubtedly injurious to the trees but it never kills them, and we have heard of farmers who have been in the habit of tarring for forty years and their trees still live. But the expense! This is the rub.

Mr. J. Dennis, Jr. of Portsmouth, R. I. claims a right as the first inventor of the circular lead troughs to be placed around the tree and to be partly filled with cheap fish oil, and there is no doubt that a continuous train of oil about the body of the tree will prove effectual if it is kept in good trim during the season of the ascent of the worm; and we are inclined to think that there will be but little difficulty in this, and that the expense will be far less than that of tarring the body of the tree.

It is to be considered that these lead troughs will last many years and that when they are laid aside the lead will be worth half price. At first they are made considerably larger than the tree so as to admit of its growth, and the space between the tree and the lead is filled with sea-weed, hay, straw or any matter that will fill it. Cotton-waste, hemp, or tow, may prove injurious to the tree in case any oil should be spilled on either as it would be communicated to the body of the tree.

We understand that the first cost will be only about 35 cents for a middle sized tree, and a very small quantity of the cheapest kind of oil will suffice; and we hope this plan will be still more extensively tried than it has been.



DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

1, canker worms' eggs; 2, a full grown worm; 3, chrysalis; 4, female; 5, male; 6, male with its wings spread—at the right hand the section of a tree with a trough upon it.

This cut exhibits our enemy in as favorable light as charity could ask for.—We "defined his position" as accurately as any member of Congress has his own; and we think he ought to be watched almost as closely.

Excellent Manure. A friend from Franklin informs us that he requires his domestics to carry all the chamber lye from the house to a heap of loam prepared to receive it, and that he finds the loam a most excellent top dressing for grass lands.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

North Wrentham, July 2d, 1840.

Sir,—I have for months wanted to write a few words to you about this, that, and the other, but have not found leisure, it must now be variety, and in short metre. I have taken your paper about a year, and find a great deal of information in it, and hope it will so continue; it is one that my boys like to read, and I should like to take it another year, if I can pay for it; but, Mr. Editor, what has become of the money? what has become of our great monied institutions, and why do not our business men hand over? I want a little light upon this subject. I want your advice upon a piece of land I now feed, part of which is swale and rising to dry land. I want to get it into mowing, as it is good land, has been pastured ever since my recollection, and there is some laurel, bulrush, bears bed, &c.

Another thing, this will bring me short for pasturing; now can I put on plaster upon my old pastures, and so make up the deficiency; if so, when shall I do it, and how much put on?

I have read sketches in your paper upon the making or repairing of roads; we frequently see the richest soil piled into the middle of the road. Well, sir, the more of it, the more mud; much sooner would I recommend sand, for I know of pieces of road done up with this material, hard, smooth, and good, and much better in the spring, for the frost and wet affects it but little. I noticed something in your paper about a premium offered for a plough that would turn a furrow edgewise: well, sir, to save any one the trouble of inventing, I have one, and I believe it is the first plough that ever I owned, that I will warrant not to turn a furrow over; and with suitable care it will turn it edgewise; it is a *great substitute*, for although we break our iron ploughs to pieces, *that* stands the racket, there is no break to it.

Another thing, sir, I have a piece of land that I plant this year, and on account of its situation I am doubtful whether it will answer to seed it down with spring grain, and I want your advice.

Much has been written upon the subject of potatoes; I think the calico potato preferable for common use; but do not our potatoes come later the longer we plant them, and thus we think we must have a new kind? But for this we have a remedy; dig some in September, lay them fair to the sun until they are well cured, then put them away dry, and in the spring they will sprout much before the others.

Yours, with respect,
A SUBSCRIBER.

We thank our Wrentham correspondent for his "few words;" and though he says he must deal in "variety and short metre" he will see his observations make quite a good sized article in our paper.

Our correspondent's first inquiry is the hardest one to be answered, "What has become of the money?" We often hear the inquiry. Some ascribe it to one cause, and some to another—money does not circulate as it has done—there is no doubt of that fact—yet there is probably as much money in the country as there ever was,—it does not circulate—there is a want of confidence among *capitalists, employers*,—and also between them and the employed. Business is deranged, and capital is hoarded up for safe keeping.—And as our laws now stand we cannot compel the monied man to circulate his money—to put it out to use that his ten talents may gain other ten.

Our advice is to frame the laws in such a way as to hoax, or induce the rich to circulate their wealth, as well for their own advantage, as for ours; and this they will be ready enough to do as soon as confidence is restored; as soon as the great majority in our land shall manifest a disposition *to protect property* in the hands of the legal owners, whether this property be in chartered companies or elsewhere. We are not partial to our present banking system—we are satisfied we could have a better—but we shall never be the advocate of violent measures to restore confidence to the community.—When we have made a bad bargain with a banking company, or with any other, we must stand by it, and be more cautious for the future.

So long as we hear any considerable portion of the community crying out against any systematic legislation to protect capital while employed, we must expect capitalists to be shy; and iron chests, or even old stocking feet, will be deemed safer places of deposite than factories or mercantile houses. Depend on it our interests are most intimately connected with those of the manufacturer and of the merchant. Of what use to us is all our surplus produce, unless we can find a market for it? Some are urging that our troubles arise from a deficiency of hands at the plough. This has been the case in former years, but it is totally different now. Farming produce is now sold cheaper than the farmer can afford it; and can it help the matter to increase the quantity of produce which even now finds so poor a market? We all know better than this.

Our country was never more full of vegetable productions—never more full of manufactured goods—and, if our statistical accounts are correct, never more full of *money* than it has been for six months past; but business has, in a great degree, come to a stand—circulation is checked—money helps no one while it lies idle—not even the owner of it. All our manufacturers tell us they cannot sell their goods for want of a good medium of payment—all our merchants tell us they cannot collect their western and their southern debts for want of a currency at par, or so nearly at par as to prevent a ruinous sacrifice. Our chief trouble is the want of some kind of currency *for the Union*, and internal trade will never be active until we have it. Congress will find itself obliged either to encourage *real* capitalists to establish a monied institution which shall have credit throughout the Union—limiting most strictly the amount of *paper* to be issued, and forbidding a loan of any very large sum to one individual,—or it must issue a large amount of government paper to circulate freely on the faith and credit of the United States without a specie basis. We see no other alternative, for we cannot prosper without a currency for the *whole Union*. We cannot depend on twenty-six distinct sovereignties for a uniform currency.

We sincerely hope our correspondent will feel able to *continue* our paper. He must want the news—the most important—the most authentic—and the most recent,—and if, in addition to all this, which even "his boys are fond of," he obtains some important hints as to the best modes of managing a farm, and sees clearly the results of experiments made in all quarters by other farmers who had leisure to try new modes of culture—if he gets all this for four cents a week, we much mistake if he does not find it cheaper than even corn or potatoes.

Our friend will see we cannot answer all his inquiries in one paper. We have been pretty full on the currency question—we wish all our farmers' pockets were as full. We shall be quite particular during this month to urge our friends to make trial of the modes we have adopted, with complete success, of bringing low lands into English grass, and of doubling the feed on old pasture lands. August is the month for these improvements, and we cannot forget the subject, or the time.

We agree that roads which are naturally clayey, will be far more improved by a top dressing of sand, than of "rich soil." Gravel is best when it can be obtained.

In regard to the "old plough that yet stands the racket," we refer our correspondent to J. Prince, Esq., who wishes for such a one. Or to our article on "Fancy Farming," in last week's paper. In regard to seeding down to grass, our rule is never to attempt to seed down wet lands in the spring. We can never lay them smooth enough, and the seed will not vegetate so well as in Autumn.

MEADOW LANDS.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir: I have finished my haying except some coarse grass and rushes that grow in my cow pasture; and I am determined to make some improvements on my low lands that were too wet to be meddled with in the spring. I know you have been making improvements on such lands, but I have not preserved my file of papers and cannot recollect the rules which you adopted on ploughing and seeding to grass in the fall. I hope, sir, you will not forget to remind us in your paper of the modes you have tried, and particularly to let us know *when* we can begin, to the best advantage.

I have one piece of low land, it is neither upland nor meadow, and it has never been ploughed since it was first cleared. It is dry enough at this season, and generally so until October. I mow the land but it does not yield me four hundred to the acre; there are some low bushes on it, some lambs'-bane and short blueberry bushes, and many little vines bearing diminutive blackberries. There are no rocks of any consequence;—can I get this land into English grass without planting it; or without its costing me more than it will be worth when it is done?

Yours truly, S.
Medway, July 27, 1840.

Autumn, or the last of August we find to be the best season for sowing down our lands to grass when we can have them ready at that season. Most farmers sow their grass seed in the spring because they find that a more convenient time for all tillage lands—putting in the grass seed at the same time with their grain.

But lands that have not been planted may as well be sown in the fall as in the spring, and it requires no more labor.—As to low lands, such as our correspondent describes, we can do nothing with them in the spring,—and if we could plough them and plant them we should never be repaid for our labor—for we find such lands much more hard to till, and then the produce from them is far less than from lands of easier tillage. But these lands will often produce more grass than those which are drier—and they will produce the best kinds of grass if they are properly managed.

Farmers have usually been loth to meddle with these wet lands, for they have had a deep impression that they must first go through a course of tillage; and this they well knew must be repeated every few years or the grass would deteriorate in quantity and quality. But we find on trial that we can seed much of such land to grass with very little expense; and when it wants renovation the process is repeated with still greater ease.

To fit such lands for grass we prefer the last week in August, or the first in September. If we sow earlier we are in danger of summer killing the young grass—if later it is more apt to be winter killed; and our next summer's harvest is diminished in case it is not. The land should be turned over as flat as possible with a good long plough, then rolled, then the compost manure may be harrowed in, going lengthwise of the furrow or nearly so in order to keep the furrow down; and the seed may be bushed in. We sow, on such land, one peck of herds-grass and one bushel, or less, of red top to the acre, and sow no clover at this time—*that* may be sown very late or on the top of the snow, and then it will produce feed after next hay time.

We have been very successful in managing lands in this way—it takes but little manure—and the sod being left whole the land lies lighter and continues to yield better than when completely rotted and laid down in that state. [Ed.

A Good Farmer. One of the finest farms in the county of Philadelphia, is that belonging to our friend General Castor, situated in Oxford township, near the pleasant borough of Frankfort; and we may hardly add, that one of the most skilful, persevering, and successful agriculturist within the same limits, is the proprietor of this farm. We saw standing last week, one of the most beautiful fields of about twenty acres of wheat we ever beheld, which would average at least five and twenty bushels to an acre. His oats,—some of them at least—look like a *forest of young oaks*, and we venture to say, has seldom ever ben excelled.—Some of the stalks of which, now in our office, measure upward of *six feet*. Of hay, the general will cure a larger quantity than perhaps any farmer in Pennsylvania,—for we believe, and it is indeed so estimated by others who are better judges than *three hundred tons* will be obtained!

These immense crops, however, are not obtained from poor land and light manureing, and by trusting the operations of the farm to the superintendence of others; for the old General is too good a husbandman to fall into any such fatal error. Manure is applied with an unsparing hand,—indeed, scarcely one thousand dollars per annum would cover this item of expense; while the eye of the master, which Dr. Franklin says will do more than both his hands, is ever on the alert, in directing the various duties of his rich and beautiful plantation. [Germantown Tel.]

GOOD DRINK.

A friend has furnished us with a recipe for making the *Sarsaparilla Mead*, a most wholesome and pleasant liquor which is now much in vogue. We were unfortunate in not procuring this recipe sooner, for farmers want something better than cold water while they are engaged in the hay harvest, and are not bound by any rules manufactured by people who always sit in the shade.

It is vastly important to furnish pleasant and wholesome kinds of drink to our thirsty population, and thus gradually induce all to discontinue the use of those intoxicating drugs which have caused so much destruction. If none but gentle means are resorted to, and if innocent drinks are made abundant and cheap, we may hope, ere long, to banish entirely all intoxicating liquors from common use.

Let old people who have long been accustomed to harsh and pernicious drinks be still indulged, but let us by all fair means endeavor to introduce better customs, and thus lead the young to habits of strict temperance in diet.

We hope our farmers and mechanics generally will try this Sarsaparilla Mead. It is now the fashionable drink of the city, and is good enough for any body.

To make Mead. 3 pints strong beer, 5 lbs. brown sugar, 1 quart of honey, 1 ounce essence of sassafras, 1 do. checkerberry, simmer together fifteen minutes, and when cold add 6 ounces tartaric acid. Use super-carbonate of soda to make it effervesce.

N. B. The above will make 6 bottles.

THE STRIPED BUG.

The term "Striped Bug" like that of "Striped Pig" has become one conveying not only a definite name and description as it were of an individual destroyer, but also an idea of destruction to vines in the garden, and trouble to the cultivator. A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer, says that he has succeeded wonderfully in routing them in mid day, when the thermometer was up to 80 deg. and they were bright and lively, by scattering quick lime over and about them. They took the application in high dudgeon and absented themselves forthwith.

By the way, does any one know yet anything respecting the private history of these little scourges? Killing and jamming and hanging and burning does'nt seem to thin their numbers any. Almost every gardener commences a war of extermination against them year after year, and yet on they come, equally as plenty, and equally as hungry, as if they hadn't *all* been *killed off*, or as if they hadn't devoured all before them the summer previous. They are sly fellows and keep their own counsels, or they would have been annihilated long ago. It is worth while for some one who has time and inclination, to study into their habits, and ascertain, if possible, some way to prevent their increase. Where do they lay their eggs? Upon what does their young live? How long do they live in the crysalis state?—How long does the parent fly live?—Where do they spend their winters?—These are some of the questions which have been often asked respecting them, and never to our knowledge satisfactorily answered. Indeed, pretty much all that we know in regard to them is, that they burst upon us in the spring of the year, just exactly at the time that we don't want to see them, and stay much longer than we have any desire to see them.—But from whence they come, or whither they go, is more than we can tell.—[Maine Farmer.

A Project for the Ingenious. May not overcoats be made by felting wool in the same manner as hats are made? And not only overcoats, but all other coats, as also pantaloons, stockings, &c. Perhaps they will not be quite so durable as the cloth that is spun and wove, but it will be warmer while it lasts. The operation of felting is simple. The only trouble will be in shaping it, but this is easily overcome. There cannot be much more trouble in shaping a garment than in shaping a hat. We believe carpets have been made in this way, which, when prepared and stamped with ornamental figures, make very good articles for use.

[Maine Farmer.

The most magnificent trees in the world are probably those which grow on the coast of the Pacific. Some of them are 300 feet in height, with 200 feet from the ground to the lowest limb, and 50 feet in circumference.

Willis says, "Delightful above all the luxury of palaces is the cottage you can scream in, or set fire to, or paint black—if it please you. Home is a great word—it means a world where one is king."

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE: Farm Work for August.—Canker Worms.—Wrentham Correspondence, on Seeding to Grass, &c.—Meadow Lands.—A Good Farmer.—Good Drink.—The Striped Bug.—Coats without Thread or Seam, a Project.

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE: Poetry.—Southborough Communication, on novel reading, &c.—A Hint to the Girls.—Time to Get Up.—Revolutionary Scenes.—Survivor of Bunker Hill.—Population of Massachusetts.—Presents to the Imaum of Muscat.—An Old Story of a Confessor, &c.

BUILDING.

It is a singular fact, that while business generally throughout the country has been very much depressed, ship building, and in many places house building, have been more active than ever. The increase in ship building has been caused by the very large crops of last year, which led to the rise in freights, there having been an increase in the shipments of cotton of over fifty per cent in a single year, and a large increase in the shipments of flour and tobacco, making in all probably about one thousand cargoes more of produce shipped the present season, than there was during the last year. As regards the erection of new buildings in many places, it is probable that capitalists owning vacant lots, being distrustful of stocks, and not knowing how to invest their money in any safer or more profitable way, have expended it in the improvement of these lots. [Newburyport Herald.

Why should it be considered "a singular fact" that people in cities embrace the present opportunity to build on their vacant lots? Now is the very best time for capitalists, who intend to invest their capital in buildings, to be engaged in it. Now materials and labor are cheap, and why neglect the opportunity of taking proper advantage of the times, and at the same time of affording employment to those who are desirous of being employed?

Our good city had calculated to build extensively this season—*but the hard times have put a check upon the enterprize!* We insist that if buildings are to be erected by the city the officers should not lie by until all the laborers are wanted for other purposes, and materials have risen again to their highest pitch. The city can command what funds may be wanted at a low rate, and capitalists would be glad of the opportunity for investment. Here are three parties, then, to be aided, by moving at the proper time. *The city*, that is to foot the bills—the *laborers*, who sigh for employment—and the *capitalists*, who would be pleased to lend on good security. Now we ask who will, in all reasonable calculation, be the loser in the end?

It is sometimes amusing to see how differently people on different sides of the Atlantic attempt to avert the evils of hard times—of revulsions in trade. In England, when great distress for want of employment pervades the land, all the wealthy are urged to make extraordinary expenditures in order to help the other classes—and they often obey the call—they order extra suits and dresses and equipments at such seasons, and set the salesmen and all the workers in motion again.

But see how we talk and act in this country on such occasions.—the wealthy, one and all, are advised to be remarkably penurious, and to lock up their treasures until the times are better. And large capitalists must now desist from their enterprizes which might be pursued to the very best advantage to all parties concerned while labor and materials are plenty and low. In such cases public officers are affected by the general cry of 'hard times,' and they fear reproach if they exercise their own judgment.

Congress has just given an additional example of the contagious effect of the cry of "hard times." Why in the name of reason and prudence and national honor, did not the two Houses go straight forward and make the necessary appropriations for the public service? Could they fear a national debt of ten or twelve millions when we have so readily squared off the old one of more than a hundred millions? Could they think they were giving any relief to the community by curtailing the funds that should keep the laborers on the public works employed?

Many of the laborers on these works are now dismissed to mingle with another mass that are half the time unemployed, that competition in idleness may be forever increased! Our factories have sometimes been seriously accused of dismissing laborers with the design of producing distress upon that class of people. Has Congress entered into the conspiracy and stopped the progress of the public works with the same design? We cannot believe it; but what are we to think of politicians of any class who refuse, in times of stagnation of ordinary business, to make use of the public credit to a reasonable extent to relieve the public distress? Congress must not lift a finger because the 'times are hard!' Congress, with all the means of the nation at command, must turn off their laborers in imitation of small factory companies because "times are hard."

For our part we should be better satisfied if Congress and other public bodies would act on a more liberal scale. There is now no need of running in debt if the proper duties are laid on imported goods—millions may be levied on silks and wines and other goods without producing inconvenience to any one,—and why should we, when Providence is bountiful; when the country is full of everything; when health and peace abound; refuse to avail ourselves of the proffered blessings, and whine about the times?

If the nation were deeply in debt as England is, the case would be different—but we have no debt of four thousand millions on our hands. Our revenue sometimes produces a surplus, and we cannot always predict what will happen—but what reasonable man would complain of Congress for borrowing in case of a deficiency of revenue for public purposes?—Not one in New England.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

This body rose in haste, notwithstanding their long session. Every one is dissatisfied that no more has been done, and we hear complaints from every quarter. It seems very strange that Congress was not able to suit any party, and it may be that none are so easily pleased as formerly. From what we had learned at the commencement of the session we supposed it would be no difficult matter to please both the great political parties in regard to some measures, but we cannot find that any one of either party has attempted any amelioration in the post-office laws though the whole country last fall was in favor of reform.

Among so many patriots and real lovers of us, the common people, it is a little singular that not one was found to make a serious movement to reduce the postage. We see that 344 bushels of letters and papers were put into the post-office at Washington on the last day of the session, and the probability is that not a peck of the whole mass was marked with postage. Certain individuals in our country of equal rights may load up the mails gratis and without stint while others must pay double price of the actual cost of transmission or abandon all thoughts of corresponding with their friends.

When our particular friends in Congress—professed friends of the people—are unwilling, as the lawyer in scripture to touch a finger to our postage burthens, though relief may be granted without the loss of a dollar of the revenue, we think it time to inquire whether such friends are to be longer trusted. We may yet be obliged to require, at the ballot box, a pledge that our most loving friends will not forget us as soon as they reach the great City of Legislation.

We hold the present franking system to be altogether unjust and impolitic. We might as well let members of Congress import goods free of duty as to let them load up the mail bags free of expense. If their pay is not high enough let it be raised, and let the country know precisely the amount, instead of paying them partly in cash and partly in franking their goods from one end of the country to the other.

The chief argument in favor of this system has been "The necessity of diffusing information." Thus two or three hundred must be privileged to convey information through the country while millions are forbidden, or deterred from engaging in it on account of excessive postage! We *talk* as much about equal rights as any people under the sun.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The result of this election which has been so much talked of is now known.—The Whigs have elected a majority in both Houses of their legislature, and two of the three members of Congress. In the city of New Orleans the Whig candidate (White) has more than 2,000 majority—in the second district—called the Gen. Ripley district—Mr. Dawson, Dem. is elected by a majority of 13. In the third district Mr. Moore (Whig) is elected, but the votes are not all in.

☞ A good article on THE BOREE may be seen in the N. E. Farmer of last week. It there is attributed to the *Farmers' Companion*, the author of which died last Autumn. When we first composed that article and published it in our paper of the 15th of May last, we were not aware that Deacon Leland, of Sherburne, and Mr. Oliver Barret, of Bolton, whose opinions and experiments are there given had been lately engaged in any correspondence with the author of 'The Farmers' Companion!'

Black Mulberry Fruit. We advise our friends to save some of this fruit for seed, now in its time.

NEW SCHEMES—COMMUNITY OF GOODS.

Among all the visionary schemes for improving the condition of the poor, Professor Brownson's proposition to abolish all hereditary right to property, is one of the wildest. He seems to fancy that equality of condition in all classes would be desirable even at the cost of levelling those who are in the most eligible condition down to those in the lowest.

He suggests that the property of each one at his decease should be put in the public chest, and then be distributed according as it might be needed—no one, of course, could feel much interest in accumulation, if his gains must be put into the common stock—and all who are now too lazy to earn a support, would want a little aid to assist them to breathe.

The inequality of condition in the community is so great, that philanthropy has ever been devising remedies: and though small societies may exist for a time, holding all things in common, where each individual may be personally known to the overseers, the plan would be totally impracticable on a large scale, and instead of seeing a portion of our population comfortable, we should see them all miserable.

Laws should ever be so framed as to protect the poor, for they are less able to take care of themselves—but if the wealthy are not also protected, what inducement will the enterprising and industrious have to make acquisitions? Establish the principle that what we fairly acquire is not our own, and we shall have as great inducement to be active as the slave has, and no greater. You may reduce all to a common level, but this will not secure all against want. That community will not be so likely to starve where some have wealth, as that in which none possess it.

DROWNED.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

At Framingham last week, a little son of Dr. S. Whitney of that place went into the river to swim with some of his companions. He was only nine years of age, and could swim but little. His companions on finding that he was in beyond his depth, gave an alarm, and ran to the house of the parents—a distance of 80 rods. They went to his relief, but it was too late. He had been under water more than twenty minutes, and could not be resuscitated.

AN ADDRESS ON MAN'S LIKENESS TO GOD, delivered before several Temperance Societies, by J. H. Purkitt.

We find the above Address on our table, and on examination we are pleased with it, and commend it to the notice of all classes.

Temperance—real temperance in all things,—has never been cultivated as it should be.

It is sold at Torry and Blair's, No 11, Devonshire St.

☞ Correspondents will much oblige if they will permit their friends or children to peruse their composition,—if *they* can read it we'll try, at least. If a writer will read his own, after it is fairly cold, he may improve it in some degree. The small d ought to be taller than the a, and the small p ought to run down below the line—otherwise it looks so much like h that we need two pairs of spectacles to guess the difference.

EXECUTION. Stone, the murderer of Miss Thomson, has been executed at Chicago, Ill., in presence of 2000 people of both sexes. The sheriff read from the gallows to the multitude, the CONFESSION of Stone that he was *not* guilty of the crime. SUCH executions can have no good effect.

A TARIFF. We notice there has been a meeting of professed friends of the Administration in Lewis county, N. Y., at which a decided opinion is expressed in favor of raising the tariff. All New England will agree in this.

GROWTH OF VIRGINIA. We have heard of no State which has increased more than this! If the political papers may be credited each party has gained astonishingly on the other—and though they give us no account of the *neat* gain, they tell us many *gross* stories of increase.

FIRE IN THE CARS. On Thursday, the baggage in a car coming from Newburyport, took fire, and occasioned $300 damage. It is supposed to have been caused by lucifer matches in one of the trunks.

CHOKING. One of our country exchange papers came to us this week printed only on one side—we learn that some matters of fact got under the press and stopped it.

Combustion. The Journal circulates from the N. Y. Sun, which go to prove clearly that a deceased drunkard will catch fire quicker than a temperate corpse.

NINE PERSONS KILLED. A terrible thunder storm occurred in the vicinity of Woodstock, (S. C.) the 17th inst. Twenty negroes belonging to the Hon. H. Middleton were crowding into a house for shelter, when the electric fluid burst upon them. Four escaped entirely—two suffered a severe shock but did not lose their recollection—five were stunned and recovered their senses in an hour, much swollen—nine never moved, but lay riven by the thunderbolt, their bodies so swollen as to destroy their identity. In two instances only the skin was slightly ruptured.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS. In Kensington district a large number of rioters have repeatedly assembled and pulled up a part of the rails on one of the roads that lead into the city. The militia in large numbers have volunteered and told them better—but not until they had destroyed the house of Mr. Nadge, the President of the R. R. Company. It is well that our militia is willing to volunteer, occasionally, just before an election, when the authorities at the head of the city are fearful of doing their duty lest they offend their constituents.

$300,000 LOST. The steamboat Victor, from New Orleans to St. Louis, lately sunk with $300,000 in specie on board. Fifty per cent, at least, would have been saved, if the money had been Mississippi paper.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION. On the night of the 25th inst. between Charleston and Wilmington the steam boats Gov. Dudley and North Carolina came in collision—no lives lost, but one of the boats was sunk.

ALTERED BILLS. D. Andrews, Cashier of the Prov. Com. Bank warns the public that some of their one dollar bills have been altered to tens.

RAILROAD CUT. A man in Wilmington has had a cut from the wheels of a car, and lost both legs. It is supposed he fell across the track.

A CORN DOCTOR. A man in N. York charges one shilling for a corn,—here a man may be corned for sixpence.

JULY 25th, 1840.

Mr. Editor,—Passing my "Juneting" apple-tree this morning, I discovered that many of the lower limbs had been robbed of their valuable burden. Past experience, with some present knowledge soon convinced me I owed their loss to the neighboring factory girls, who are notorious for evening depredations. Determined to put a stop to their provoking thefts, I secretly early this evening put on my old "Tom and Jerry," loaded my gun with a tremendous charge of powder, and took a station, unseen, in the top of the tree, to await the approach of the expected marauder. Perched on a limb, I wondered who would come. If, thought I, that old maid shows her wrinkled ugly phiz here to-night, by the horns of my cows, I'll throw her into the canal, which is in very convenient proximity. "But what if the thief should prove to be Julia ——!" Now Mr Editor, you must know Julia —— is very handsome, and as I bow to the goddess of beauty, I was naturally perplexed to think how I should best manage her.

Before I had matured any certain plan of operation, however, my earnest attention was engaged by the sound of approaching footsteps.

I listened! and was convinced that the act which might affect the future welfare of my apple-tree, I must soon go through. I held in my hand the musket whose thundering voice the trembling culprit below might interpret as the startling question, "*What doest thou?*" I listened! and distinctly heard the victim to her evil propensities snag from its parent stem an apple, and at the same instant I discharged the gun and jumped upon the ground,—and though almost stunned exclaimed, "daring intruder!"—stopped—threw off my coat and sprang forward to catch in my arms as she fell, my fainting wife!

B.

Our correspondent must come and shake hands with a farmer in the south part of Framingham, who discovered that some one had frequented his pork barrel, and abstracted its contents. He first accused his neighbors of the theft, but as they pleaded not guilty he accused his own wife of taking the pork, and she owned it. [ED.

POLICE COURT. Bringing his scarcely knit brow down nearly to the rail of the prisoner's stand, John Mellen glowered as the witness against him as grimly as some enraged bull, chained to the stake, at the fierce mastiff at a bull-baiting.—The witness proceeded, however, unintimidated, and rehearsed the sturdy sinner's misdeeds for the past month, and wound up with the following clenching sentence: "He has not been sober a whole day since he came out of the House of Correction, and he abuses his wife dreadfully. Last night he dragged his wife into the yard, and was choking her when I came to her assistance."

Mellen—An' is n't that a lie—did n't she go out in the yard of her own accoord, and was n't I trying to get her in?

Witness—You were so drunk, you did not know what you were doing.

Mellen—Sure if I would be that dirunk, how would I be able to carry me load up three stories high every day. No, I nivver took a drop of liquor to *hoort me!*

Court—No—it seems that you are very much disposed to hurt others, when you get your glass. Six months in the House of Correction. [Post.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MURDER NEAR NATCHEZ. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who dates from Natchez, Miss. July 12, states that there is a great excitement there in consequence of the murder, by an unknown assassin, of the noble minded and accomplished Col. John Thomas Winn, of Wilton Plantation, near Natchez. He was shot while sitting at tea at the mansion of his mother, Mrs. Wa ton, two miles from the village of Washington, at about dark on Wednesday evening last. He received the contents of a gun heavily charged with buck shot, fired on the outside of a window about ten feet behind him, and fell dead, with a single shriek and exclamation, in presence of his youthful wife, his sister, and a circle of friends which surrounded the table, and were at the instant listening to his animated account of a fourth of July fete from which he had just returned, in Jefferson county.

SUICIDE. A German on the Salem Turnpike, who had been laboring under great depression of spirits, in consequence of the supposed delicate indiscretions of his wife, took it into his head, early on Wednesday morning, to take a long stroll towards Boston. He branched off in Charlestown, and getting into a quiet spot in the notherly part of that town, amused his fanciful imagination by stringing himself on the branch of a cherry-tree. He was discovered by some boys, and the alarm being raised, he was cut down by some of the neighbors. Instead of displaying the common feelings of gratitude at his rescue from the inevitable fate which awaited him, he turned to and actually flogged two young lads who happened to cross his path. He is now closely confined. [Times

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. Two young gentlemen, whose names we have not been able to ascertain, went out on a little fishing excursion, early Tuesday morning, on a lake in Framingham, generally known as Long Pond. When about a quarter of a mile from the shore, one of them in shipping his oar, accidentally struck his companion on the head, and threw him into the water, where, becoming entangled among the pond lilies, he sank and was drowned. Our informant states that the body had not been found. [Times.

The Clinton, N. Y. County Whig, speaking of the crops, says, "in this section the prospect is very unfavorable, and the indications generally gloomy. Of hay there will not be half a crop; the same may be said of early sowed wheat, and corn is no better. The drought has been exceedingly severe—the oldest persons do not recollect so long a period of dry weather. It is said to extend only as far south as Troy."

SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK. Three hundred shares of the Boston and Lowell Railroad new stock, created for the purpose of laying a new track, were sold on Saturday morning by Messrs Cook & Gale at 9 to 9 7-8 per cent advance—par value $000. By this sale the Company received a premium of between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars.

Some rowdy chaps entered a cellar in Baltimore, the other night, and commenced a fight, during which a man was badly stabbed. A watchman stood very quietly on the sidewalk in front of the place during the disturbance, and upon being told by the rioters when they came out that the difficulty had been compromised, suffered them to depart unmolested.

A Duel, originating in politics, was fought at St Louis on the 16th, between Mr. A. B. Chambers, editor of the Republican, and T. B. Hudson, candidate for the legislature. They fought with rifles at a distance of forty paces. After *three* ineffectual shots the affair was compromised by Mr. Hudson declaring himself satisfied.

One of the prisoners on Blackwell's Island recently attempted to escape by swimming across the East River, but had proceeded only a few yards from the Island when one of the guards fired at him, and as it appeared, with fatal precision, for the fugitive instantly sunk beneath the water and appeared no more.

EMIGRANTS. A larger number of emigrants have passed through this post, from foreign countries, bound to the Great West, than during the same length of time in any previous season. Many of them are Scotch and German farmers, who bring with them considerable money, and form the very best class of emigrants.

The Philadelphia Ledger states on credible authority, that since the retirement of Mr. Biddle, the Badk of the United States has paid off liabilities to the amount of twenty millions of dollars. It is also rumored in Philadelphia that the Bank will be ready to resume before the time limited in the act.

The New Brunswick Royal Gazette mentions the gratifying fact, that upwards of six thousand emigrants have arrived in that Province, up to the 30th of June of the present year; and that the numbers that have proceeded into the interior of the country the past and present season, are in corresponding proportion.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT. A boat containing seven men, five women, and two children, left French Creek, Jefferson county, N. Y., on Sunday last, for a pleasure excursion; and they had not proceeded far, when a flaw of wind capsized the boat, and the five women and two children were drowned.

Heavy Clip. Mr. S. Brownell, of Nashville, Chataque county, lately sheared from one of his sheep a fleece weighing fourteen pounds. The animal is of the Saxony breed, and weighs 130 lbs. exclusive of his coat.

We understand that *eighty* persons have already engaged passage on board the Britannia. Those who have examined her, prefer her accommodations to those of the British ueen Qor the Great Western.

TOO MUCH PHYSIC. It is an opinion which we have formed after much observation of the habits of different persons and families in the employment of physicians, that if their was not over one dose of physic administered where there are ten, the ages of men and women would be much lengthened out. Irregularity of habits, want of exercise, fancied inability to move about, very soon put a person into the condition of sending for a doctor; and when the doctor comes, nothing will satisfy short of a dose of physic. That too much physic is taken is not so often the fault of the physician as of the patient.—The administration of the first dose lays the foundation for a second: if it rectifies the passage of the bowels, or the quality and circulation of the blood, nature will require the aid of the same artificial stimulant so soon as the effect passes away.—Thus we find many persons who never can pass by certain times and seasons without going through sundry severe operations of medicine. The consequence is sooner or later that the constitution is undermined, and the career of life shortened sometimes ten, twenty, thirty, fifty years. [Farmer's Monthly Visiter.

During the last three years there have been enlisted in New York, for the United States army, 906 Americans, 811 Irishmen, 179 Englishmen, 143 Germans, 55 Frenchmen, 53 Poles, 117 Scotchmen.—Of the whole number 653 were laborers, 139 clerks, 164 musicians, 7 doctors, and 4 lawyers.

A melancholy accident occurred at Lee N. H., last Thursday. Gen. Samuel Demeritt, a well known and respected individual, while driving his ox-team, with a load of hay, into his barn, was thrown beneath the wheels and killed instantly one wheel passing over his neck.

It is a curious fact that in countries where sugar is much used, scurvy and other cutaneous diseases are almost unknown. On board American vessels, where the seamen are allowed the use of sugar at pleasure, such a disease is scarcely ever heard of.

Forty or fifty bills of indictment will be brought against Dr. Elridge, the celebrated forger, now in prison in Philadelphia. He has not opened his lips since his incarceration, and there are suspicions that he intends to make out a case of "insanity."

Valuable arrival from the Rocky Mountains. The St. Louis Bulletin of the 18th says: Twelve Mackinaw boats belonging to the American Fur Company, arrived yesterday from the Rock Mountains, loaded with robes and skins to the value of $70,000.

NAVAL. United States sloop-of-war Marion was at Buenos Ayres about June 1st.

United States ship Brandywine, from Lisbon, was at Gibraltar 16th ult., officers and crew all well.

Madame Royal says that a member of Congess opening a bottle of wine which had been presented to him, found it was New England rum. The old lady thinks that if the member got *cheated*, the rum got *sucked in*. Pretty well for the old lady.

The other day, at Liverpool, June 15, it was remarked by a gentleman long connected with the United States' trade, that the average price of American cotton was lower on that day than it had ever been known before.

It is estimated by the Connecticut Courant that upward of seventy factories have ceased operations in New England and that at least one fourth of the population of the United States are now out of employment.

Governor Morton has issued a proclamation, offering $500 reward for the detection of the person who robbed, and attempted to murder, Mr. George Sice, in the town of Springfield, in this State, on the 20th inst.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th inst. says—"A gentleman from the Coast informs us that the sugar crop has not been injured by the recent rains, and is now, to use a common expression, 'very much in the grass.'"

A waiter at a fashionable hotel, the other day, requested a boarder, if he needed his services, to "just *agitate the condiment color.*" Previous to the rapid march of intellect, "please to ring the bell," would have been the phrase used."

A fire took place at Hagerstown, Md. on Sunday night, which consumed twelve buildings, including the office of the Torchlight and the Herald of Freedom, the two Whig papers of that place.

Professor Thompson, of Marion College, Missouri formerly of this State, committed suicide recently, while in a state of partial derangement, and was found dead in the woods with a pistol in his hand.

The body of a little boy named John Maxwell, who was advertised in the Wilmington, Del., papers as lost, has been found in a hay loft, by which it is assumed he was smothered.

The Louisville Newsletter states that gamblers and musquetoes have made their simultaneous appearence in that city, and it is difficult to tell which bite the hard.

It is stated that a policy of insurance on five houses burnt in Baltimore on the day, expired on the Monday previous, the owner had neglected to renew it.

Capt. Barr, of the ship United States, arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, was lost overboard off the Capes of Delaware, on the 21st inst.

The Alexandria Gazette says the session of the twenty-sixth Congress has been literally one of *words*; and it may have added, a few *blows*.

Thomas Rutland, an Englishman, was caught in an attempt to break open the New London Bank, on the 28th inst.

A. H. Wildes has been appointed Collector of the Port of Ipswich, vice Anthy Souther, resigned.

...CKS AT AUCTION, ...DNESDAY,

...HER BROWN.

...er, R. Road, 3¼ a 3⅜ pr et adv.
...road, 96½ per share.
...road, (N. H.) 93¼.
...Railroad, 79¼ per share.
...Aor. R. Road, div. off, 61¼ a 61½.
...2) per cent adv.
...k, 90 per share.
...k, 55 a 55¼ per share.
...ather Dealers Bank, 90½ per sh.
...56¼ for 60.
...and Marine Ins. Co., 89½ a 90.
...surance Co, 99¼.
...ns Insurance Co., 48¼ for 50.
...Piscataquis Railroad, 90c a $1.
...Lynn India Rubber Co, 5c.
...ter Power Co., $75.

...RRIAGES.

...day afternoon, 24th inst. by John ..., Ephraim Safford, of Boston, to ..., of Hampton, N. H.
...George S. Sampson to Miss Mary ...

...13, by Rev. J. L. Taylor, Rev. A. ...st, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of ...

..., July 19, by Rev. Silas Bailey, ... of Leicester, to Miss Sabina Hap...

... Seth Wyman to Miss Elizabeth ... of the late Capt. Wm. Maloy, of ...

...y 10, Mr. John Burroughs, aged 19, ...aylor, aged 37.
... Breton, on the 15th June last, Mr ...oldier in the American Revolutio... Miss Sarah Renief, aged 25.

DEATHS.

...24th inst Almira Adelaide, only child ... Almira P. Briggs, aged 1 yr 3 days.
...24th inst, Elizabeth Ann, daughter ...ap, 19.
... Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John ...12.
...th inst. Thomas Davis, Esq. 84.
...th inst. Helen Clara Martha, only ... Eastman and Mary C. L. Sanborn, ...
...nt, Mr. Samuel Emerson, 83.
..., Mass., 26th inst. Capt. Joseph ...onary soldier, 79.
... Mr. Dudley B. Kemp, 86, a soldier of ...
... Mr. Noah Hill, 82, a revolutionary pen...
...ton, July 25th, Mr. William Henderson, ...
...pt. Thomas Adams, 85; Mrs. Abigail ...
...H. 21st inst. Mr. James Andrews, a ...reasury Department at Washington.
...N. H., Ensign Abraham Fifield, 86.—...bottles of Bunker Hill and Bennington.
..., Vt. Capt. Jonathan Ingersoll, 89, a na...
..., N. C. 17th inst. John W. Guion, Esq., ... Merchants' Bank of Newbern, 58.
...er, July 21, Helen Louisa, daughter of ... Lane, 9 yrs. July 22, Mr. Moses ...
..., May 22, of canker rash, Ann Emily, ... of Hervey J. Pratt, 5½ yrs.
...s changed that lovely flower, ... bloomed and cheered the heart; ...ting comfort of an hour, ...en we're called to part.
..., July 19, Leonard Wheelock, youngest ...lard S. Wood, 1½ yrs.
...er, July 22, Francis Henry Vose, 23.
..., July 12, Mrs. Susan W., wife of Sewall ...
... July 22, Mrs. Rhoda M., wife of Mr. Wm. ...
...ddston, July 21, widow Anna Waite, 93.
...in N. H. and Lower Canada, are requested, ...
...hill, July 1, of consumption, Mrs. Grace ...wife of Rev. J. H. Martyn, and daughter of ... Smith, 36.
...field, July 16, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Hon. ...ler, 48. She was for several years past ...tress of Amherst Academy, and afterwards ...d Academy.
...ll, July 3, widow Margaret White, former...ham, aged 79 years.
...last thirty years, Mrs. White has made ha... of opium, keeping the system constantly un...fluence. Yet she has enjoyed almost perfect ... retained her intellectual faculties almost un...to the day of her death. She was always ... taking the same quantity of her favorite ...t and morning, and if any unfortunate cir... occurred to deprive her of it, she would be ...to the most extreme suffering, presenting all ...toms of "delirium tremens." She always ...the pure gum, which she took in pills. At ...dollars a year, which is a low computation, the ...of this unnecessary evil, would amount to about ...and dollars.
...ne, N. H. 17th inst., Mr. Joshua Graves, 70.
...Greenland, N. H. Dea John Bailey, 52, long ...keeper of a stage house in that town.
...ldtwicke, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the 14th ...ohn Knickerbocker, son of Col. Wm. Knicker...in the 32d year of his age. His death was ...and unexpected, and occurred in a manner full ...ing to the farming community at this season ...ear. He had just commenced his Rye, had re...the field, from the afternoon meal, accompanied ...hired man, had cut once across the field, and be...to return to cut in course after the first swarth, ...his cradle over his shoulder; in doing this, ac...ted by the motion of walking, the cradle slid ...at from its fixed position, when the point of ...he entered the calf of his right leg, severing ...he arteries. A handkerchief was immediately ...over the wound; the hired man started for a phy...while he directed his steps homeward, having a ...ce to pass of some 90 or 100 rods. He reached ...e, bleeding constantly, and then in the progress ...o offices as kind neighbors, then arrived, and ar...as fast as the intelligence spread, could render, ...fore the physician could arrive, he breathed his ...ble vessels being completely emptied of the vital ... The time which elapsed between the wound and ...rain, could have very little exceeded a half hour.

...ole number of Deaths in this City for the week ...July 25, 32. Males, 17. Females, 15. Still-...1. Causes: Consumption, 4—convulsions, 1—...ation of the lungs, 1—lung fever, 2—hooping ...5—infantile, 2—ulcerated liver, 1—old age, 1—...—disease of the brain, 1—palsy, 1—intemperance, ...ident, 2—inflammation of the bowels, 1—small ...1—scarlet fever, 1—apoplexy, 2—cholera infan...1—casualty, 1—bowel complaint, 1—typhous fe...1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, August 1.

...Cods—Several cargoes Nova Scotia have been sold, ...to arrive, at $7 a 7 25, cash, and 7 25 a 7 50 on 4 ...ths cr. The sales by auction comprise a part of a ...go, Virginia at $5 on 4 mos. cr; 200 kinds Shore, ...5 50 a 6 75, cash; 275 tons Peach Orchard, $5 75 a ...87 per ton, cash.

Coffee—there exists no material change in the con...tion of the market, and the transactions of the week ...comprised in a few hundred bags Porto Cabello, ...shipment, at 11c; Rio at 10c, and Cuba, 9¾c; 2 a ...bags St. Jago, 9¼ a 10c, and some Java 12½ a 14c; ...bags St. Domingo, part Cape, 9¼ a 9¾c per db, 6 ...cr.

Fish—The business of the week has been limited to ...retail demand. Nothing doing in packing Fish, for ...which prices are unchanged; stock rather decreasing. ...New Shore, 1 75 a 2 00; Hake, old, 80 a 83c; Had...dock, 88½c; Bay, 1 75 a 200 per qtl. Mackerel, but ...are arriving, and demand, at present prices, very lim...ited. A few fares realized, for No. 1, $10¼ a 11; No. ...2, 88¼ a 8¾; and No. 3, $4 a 4½.

Hay—Sales of several freights have been made from ...$10 to 11 per ton.

Hides—Part of a recent import of hung dried Chili, ...about 4000, sold at 11c, and the balance of the impor...tation, we understand, is about being taken, at nom...inal near the same price. A small import of Para, ...wet salted, 7½c per lb; 12 hides green salted Calcutta, ...1 12 a 1 15 each; 22 do dry do, 78c; and a few bales ...do do, at about same price, 6 mos cr.

Iron—The principal holders of old and new Sable ...have advanced the price of each description $10 per ...ton, in consequence of advices received per Britannia.

Leather—The annual sales of Boots and Shoes have ...taken place this week; they were well attended, and ...went off with much spirit at an advance of 15 a 20 per ...cent above the sales of the early part of the season.

Lime—A few cargoes arrived this week, and found buyers at 75 a 80c per cask.

Molasses—Nearly the whole stock of Cuba has been taken from first hands, comprising about 3600 hhds at 19½; 6 mos, except one cargo of 400 hhds ordinary, at 18½, 6 mos; a cargo Surinam, about 250 hhds, at 21c, 6 mos. The sales of retailing consist of Porto Rico, 28c; 4 a 500 hhds Trinidad, 22½, 23, 23½ a 24c, equal to 6 mos cr; a lot of Manzanilla, superior quality, sold at 28c per gal, 6 mos cr. Several cargoes distilling qualities are daily expected to arrive.

Provisions—Another week of active demand has been experienced for Beef and Pork, particularly the latter, and large sales of prime have been made at $13 a $13½ per bbl. There have been some operations in New York, for exportation of the same description, and holders manifested considerable firmness at the close; Lard in good demand, 10 a 10½c; 50 kegs sold yesterday for shipping, at the former price. There are no good Western Hams in market, and but few Boston cured. Sales 10c per lb.

Salt—The market for all descriptions has experienced a reduction on late quotations. An entire import of Liverpool, about 1200 hhds, was sold at $2 per hhd, 6 mos; a small cargo, 500 hhds, Turks Island, 2 70 do, 6 mos; another cargo, 900 hhds, and a cargo from Rosa, remained unsold at the close of our report. 500 bags Liverpool fine, sold by auction, 1 62½ a 1 75; 300 bags coarse fine do, 1 12 a 1 15 per sack, cash. A cargo St. Ubes, in to-day, we understand was sold before arrival.

Sugar—All descriptions are in better demand, and most holders are sanguine of an advance. Full prices have been realized for the general operations of the week, which amount to 10 to 1200 Havana Brown, ranging from 7 a 8¼c, chiefly 7 a 7½c, 6 mos cr.—White are scarce, and in more request. Some small parcels have realized improved rates. Sales Porto Rico, 50 a 60 hhds, at 6¾c; 30 do do, 6¾c; 50 cases Brazil white, 8c per lb. A cargo of 322 hhds Porto Rico, advertised for auction, was withdrawn. 150 hhds taken at private sale, to go out of the market, on terms not transpired.

Tea—There was a greatly increased and active demand early part of the week, for all descriptions, occasioned by the news received per steam-ship Britannia. 2 a 3000 packages were taken in lots, by the trade, at an advance of 2 a 3c per lb; and a few fancy Teas at an advance of 5c per lb. Less inclination, however, is now manifested by the trade to purchase at the rates required by importers, and the market at the close was more quiet.

Wool—There have been some further sales of Fleeces, at prices within range of our quotations; also of pulled, at a small reduction on previous prices. We do not hear of any considerable movements in coarse foreign. The stock has been increased within a few days, by arrivals from Smyrna.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, August 1. Flour—By the arrival of the last steam-ships, orders were received in New York to purchase on English account, which gave additional firmness to that market, and had a corresponding effect here. The demand for Genesee being principally confined to the wants of the trade, for home consumption, the advance required has in most instances been realized. The stock of Southern flour, which for some time has been quite small for the season, is now nearly exhausted. 1500 bbls Fredericksburg were taken for shipping at $5 a 5 12½, cash, and 60 days credit; 200 do Howard-street, 5 25, cash; 300 do Georgetown, 5 25, do; 100 do, 5 44, on credit; 300 bbls Ohio, 4 87½, cash; 600 do do, 5, do; 1200 do Genesee, 5 06¼ a 5 18¾, do; 500 do Michigan, at $5 per bbl, for shipping.—The last accounts from England were not quite so favorable for the wheat crops; it was not, however, supposed that the cold weather had done any injury beyond retarding the harvest, which then promised to be earlier than usual for many years.

Grain—In consequence of a great falling off in the retail demand, and the receipt of additional supplies since the last report, prices have given way one or two cents per bushel. The sales of the week consist of about 50,000 bushels—yellow flat 56 a 57, and white 54½ a 56c per bushel. A cargo of the former was sold, deliverable in Salem, at 57½c per bushel. A cargo Delaware Oats sold at 38c, and another 37c per bushel. A cargo Pennsylvania, bright and heavy, brought 40c per bushel. In Rye there is no change; stock not large, but fully equal to the demand. A sale of 40 casks foreign Beans was made by auction, from 90c ordinary, to fair $2 a 2 12½ per bushel.

NEW YORK, July 29. Flour—500 barrels Genesee of a good common brand in handsome order was taken yesterday for export to England, at $5 cash. Georgetown in lots, 5 25; Richmond country, $5; Corn Meal is scarce, and holders now demand $3 cash.

Grain—Northern Rye comes in rather sparingly, and is readily taken for distilling at 57 a 58c delivered.—Oats remain without change; Corn, Northern and Jersey, is setting at 57 a 59c.

Hay—Sales by the load were made at 50 a 75c per 100 lbs including both old and new.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25. Flour—The Flour market, as is usual at this season of the year, has been for the week past rather inactive. Howard St. has been generally held at 5¼, but we hear of no sales above 5 18¾ at which, and 5 12½ the sales of common brands have been made. 100 barrels new Wheat sold at 5¼; there is but little coming in, and the stock continues small. The first lot of City Mills new wheat that reached the market, sold at $5½; Susquehanna, fresh ground, sells at 85½.

Grain—New Wheat is selling at $1 15 old, a 1 08 a 1 10 per bushel; Corn, white, 50 a 51c; yellow, 52c; Oats, Maryland new, 24 a 25c; old, 25 a 26c.

RICHMOND, July 24. Flour—Stock very light, saleable at 4¾; holders are disposed to advance their rates; Wheat, contracts for July delivery continue to be made at $1; Corn, 50c on time, and firm. Oats, 30c per bushel.

BALTIMORE, July 24. Flour—Howard street—There has not been a large business done in Howard street Flour during the week, and the asking store rate continues at $5 25, which is the same as on this day week. The sales that have been made have ranged generally at 5 12½ a 5 18¾ for good common brands.—Purchasers yesterday offered to buy freely at 5 12½ but holders refused to meet them at that price; 100 bbls (new wheat) sold at $5 25; stock small. We quote the receipt price at $5. City Mills—The market opened, for new crop, at 5 50. Small sales have since been made at the same price, and one parcel, of white wheat, at $6. Susquehanna—Sales fresh ground at 5 25; no stock on hand. Rye Flour—Sales of 1st at $3 per bbl. Corn Meal—Sales of bbls at $3. The inspections of the week comprise 5928 bbls and 557 half do Flour, besides 61 bbls Rye Flour, and 15 bbls and 155 bbls Corn Meal. Grain—Wheat—The supplies limited, and prices continue to advance. The new crop comes in slowly, and parcels are taken as soon as they arrive. Sales of good to prime new Maryland reds have been made at $1 06 a 1 10; one parcel prime new Virginia red at $1 12. Two or three parcels prime new white Maryland, fair family flour, at $1 15, and one parcel at $1 16. New Wheats are much wanted. Sales of Pennsylvania red were made several days since at $1 08, 1 09 and 1 10. Corn—The market for white opened on Monday morning last at 53c, but later in the day sales were made at 52c.—On Wednesday, sales of white were made at 51 a 52c, and to-day the sales have been at 50 a 51c, which rates we now quote. Yellow Corn opened on Monday at 55c, but on Wednesday fell to 52c, at which sales have since been made. Rye—None in market. Oats—Some parcels of new Maryland sold at 27c, and old at 28.—To-day, sales are making at 24 a 25c, and of old at 25 a 26c.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 23. Flour—Mountain, $4 49 a 4 50; lowland, 4 25 a 3 30. Corn, 40 a 42c; Oats, 30c.

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	29	a .. 30
do country do	25	a .. 27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a .. 28
do dry hide	22	a .. 24
New York red, light	20	a .. 21
do do, middling	20	a .. 21
do do, overweight	19	a .. 20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a .. 22
do dry hide	18	a .. 20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a .. 24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a .. 80
Camden, do	65	a .. 70
L'Etang, St. George Co's,	..	a .. ..
white lump,	1 00	a 1 12
do do 2d quality	90	a 1 00
do do common	70	a .. 75

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a 11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a .. ..
Good Country, per hundred,	70	a .. 80
" " "	80	a .. 95
Straw	40	a .. 45

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall.	50	a .. 53
Northern,	..	a .. ..

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, Chenangoes, per bush	62½	a .. 75
Potatoes, sea, per bushel	75	a 1 00
Turnip, new, per bunch	..	a .. 19
Carrots, new, per bunch	6	a .. ..
Beets, new, per bunch	6	a .. ..
Squash, Summer, per doz	..	a .. 12½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	4	a .. 6
Cauliflowers, each	12½	a .. 25
Broccoli, each	20	a .. 25
Lettuce, per head	2	a .. 3
Parsley, per pech	50	a .. ..
West India Squashes, per lb	2	a .. 3
Cucumbers, per doz	10	a .. 12
Tomatoes, per doz	20c	a .. 25
Celery, per root	6	a .. 12
Peas, per bushel	75	a 1 00
Cabbages, new, each	4	a .. 6
String Beans, half peck	10	a .. 12
Green Corn, per doz	10	a .. 12½

Fruit.

Apples, Southern, per bush	1 00	a 1 50
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a 2 50
Peaches, Southern, per doz	25	a .. 37½
Apricots, per doz	..	a .. 25
Whortleberries, per qt	6	a .. 8
Raspberries, per qt	31	a .. 37
Currants, per qt	10	a .. ..
Cranberries, per bush	2 50	a 3 00
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	..	a .. 10
" Sweet Water, per lb	..	a .. 75
Pine Apples, each	10	a .. 20
Lemons, per dozen	17	a .. 20
Oranges, do do	25	a .. 50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a .. 8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 50	a 2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a .. 25
" firkin	15	a .. 17
Cheese, new milk, per lb	6	a .. 7
" four meal	3	a .. 4
Eggs, per dozen	..	a .. 15
Beef, per lb	6	a .. 12½
Do Corned	7	a .. 9
Do Smoked	..	a .. 12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a .. ..
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a .. 6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	11	a .. 12½
Pork, Fresh	10	a .. 11
" Salted	8	a .. 10
Hams, Boston, per lb	10½	a .. 12½
Do. Western, do do	10	a .. 12
Lard, best, per lb	9½	a .. 10
Do Western, per keg	9	a .. 10
Tripe, per lb	..	a .. 10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a .. 8
Veal	6	a .. 10
Whole Calves	5	a .. 7
Chickens, per pair	75	a 1 00
Turkeys, per lb	17	a .. 20
Pigeons, per dozen	1 00	a 1 50
Mutton, per lb	6	a .. 12½
Lamb, per lb	6	a .. 12½

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	8 00	a 8 50
Cannel, do do	11 00	a .. ..
Orrel, do do	..	a .. ..
Picton, do do	6 75	a 7 00
Sidney, do do	..	a 7 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Schuylkill, per ton	5 00	a 6 50
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	7 50	a 8 00
Peach Orchard, do do	8 00	a 8 50
Peach Mountain, do do	8 00	a 8 50
Coke, per chaldron	6 00	a 6 50
Charcoal, per basket	.28	a .32
Eastern Wood, per cord	6 50	a 7 00
Ordinary do do, do do	6 00	a 6 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a 8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	14	a .. 14½
Pernambuco, dry salted	..	a .. 11
Rio Grande	14	a .. 14½
St. Salvador	10	a .. 10½
Maranham	11	a .. 11½
California	11½	a .. 12
West-Indian	10	a .. 12
African	12	a .. 14
Russia	none.	a .. ..
Green, slaughtered	5	a .. 6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a 1 25
Do. do do . . light	..	a .. ..
Do. dry	60	a .. 85

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag.	10 00	a .. ..
" " white, " "	10 00	a .. ..
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	..	a 2 00
Canary Seed, do do,	1 50	a 2 00
Flax Seed, per bush,	1 25	a 1 50
" " American, do do,	..	a .. ..
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	12	a .. 13
" Southern, do do	..	a .. ..
" Foreign, do do	..	a .. 12
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a .. 30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a .. ..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	2 75	a 3 00
Red Top, bushel	63	a .. 65
" " Southern, do	70	a .. 75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a .. ..
Millet, do	2 00	a 2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a 1 50

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 37	a 2 50

HOP MARKET.

First and second sorts, per lb	46	a .. 48

WOOL MARKET.

American, commonto ¼ blood,	32	a .. 34
" " " ⅜ "	35	a .. 38
" " " ½ "	40	a .. ..
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a .. 45
No. 1, Lambs',	35	a .. 40
No. 2, "	23	a .. 25
No. 3, "	18	a .. 20

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, July 27. At market, 435 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2900 Sheep.

60 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We reduce quotations to conform to sales: first quality, $6; second quality, 5 50 a 5 75; third quality, 4 50 a 5 25.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $19, 22, 23, 30, 33, and 40.

Sheep—Doll. Lots sold for 1 25, 1 33, 1 37, 1 58, 1 71, 1 88, $2, and 2 50.

Swine—None at market, and no demand.

NEW YORK, July 27. At market, 900 head of Beef Cattle, including 250 left over, 85 Milch Cows and 2500 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef market was dull, and prices rather lower. Sales of 700 head at $6 a 8, averaging 6 25 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were mostly sold; Sheep at 1 50, 2 25 and $3; Lambs at 1 25 a $4 each.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27. In the last week 480 Beef Cattle were brought to market, all of which were sold at $6 to $ per 100 lbs, for ordinary to prime quality. 100 head were intended for New York. 225 Cows and Calves were offered, of which dry Cows sold for $10 to 18; Springers for $15 to 20; milch for $22 to 32; extra cows for $35 to 37. The number of Swine in market was about 600, which were sold for 5 25 to 5 62½ per 100 lbs: a few of inferior quality sold for $5 per 100 lbs. Between 1800 and 1900 Sheep were offered, and sold at $2 to 3 75 for Sheep, and 1 25 to 2 25 for Lambs each.

BALTIMORE, July 27. The supply of beef in the market was good, and without any variation in prices. 200 head of beef were taken by the butchers, at from $6 to 7 per 100 lbs. A number remained unsold, of which 200 were drove to other markets. Live hogs are in good supply, small quantities were sold at $5 25 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

MALDEN

DYEHOUSE

OFFICE Corner of COURT & HANOVER ST

All kinds of SILK, COTTON & WOOLEN Garments

DYED and CLEANSED IN THE BEST MANNER.

MERINO CASHMERE & ALL OTHER KINDS of SHAWLS CLEANS'D With The

ORIGINAL FINISH,

also

CLEANSE CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS & OTHER TABLE COVERS &c.

In A Superior Style COLOURS WARRANTED

ALL GOODS RETURNED IN ONE WEEK.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING GOODS.

L. B. Greene, New Bedford; Royal Whitton, Hingham; Wm. Gillis, Nashua; Bernard & Waning, Fall River; Wm. Reed, Taunton; T. J. Whitney, Nantucket; E. H. Bargis, Lynn; Mr. Fairbanks & Smith, Provincetown, Cape Cod; J. Winchester, Gloucester; Willard Adams, Waltham; Sherman & Bigelow, Watertown; Enoch Stevens, North Andover; E. Shepherd, Salem; Eddy & Hathaway, South Bridgewater; J. H. Plympton, Newton; G. H. Brown, East Bridgewater; F. L. Dodge, Lowell; J. W. Badger, South Boston; Farwell & Co. Old Cambridge; Abigail Peck, Newburyport; Wm. J. Leighton, Portsmouth, N. H.; Jane P. Smith, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. H. W. Abbott, S. Andover; E. D. Stratton, Lower Falls, Newton; U. W. Noyes & Co. Woonsocket, R. I.; Patridge & Harding, Medway, Village; H. Caldwell, Ipswich, Mass.; R. Godfrey, New Bedford & Fairhaven; A. I. Trask & Co. Manchester, Mass.; Leonard Day, Fitchburg. tf—july4

THE MOST POPULAR TEMPERANCE SUMMER BEVERAGE,

IS WM. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND OR MEAD SYRUP. It is the true and genuine Article. Price fifty cents a bottle with the Soda.

To its extensive use the last summer is attributed in part the common prevalence of health during the summer season. The strength of the Sarsaparilla is extracted on an entire new plan, by a steam apparatus that prevents all evaporation, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage it will purify the blood and remove any humours from the system. At the rate it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. It differs entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation as high as its merits are unpeasonable. Every body is sending for the article, and every body is complimenting it in the most flattering terms, indeed it is literally on the mouth of the whole community.

☞ NOTICE, As an evidence of the superiority of WM. BROWN'S No. 1, Silver Top Sarsaparilla Compound or Mead Syrup, over all other kinds, and to convince the public that it does contain the virtues of Sarsaparilla, the article that is celebrated for purifying the blood, and removing all humors from the system, and rendering the body healthy and strong. Certificate of P. B. Fessenden, I hereby certify that within the last two months, I have prepared to my mill, for William Brown, Chemist, 181 Washington st. Boston, *two thousand five hundred* pounds of the best of Spanish Sarsaparilla, the greater part is already used up, in manufacturing his celebrated Mead Syrup. I have further orders to prepare more.

PHILIP B. FESSENDEN, West Cambridge, Mass.

No one doubts its superiority, after reading the direction which encloses the bottle. Many notices are omitted.

Dealers throughout the United states can be supplied at the manufactors prices, by all the wholesale Grocers and Druggist Stores.

Families supplied by all the retail West India Good Stores in Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Providence, Worcester, Newport, New-Bedford, Portland, Springfield; it will keep in all climates, it is well calculated for the Southern market.

A new Beverage. William Brown, 181 Washington, corner of Elliot street, Druggist and Chemist, sells a syrup with an effervescing powder, which makes a very agreeable beverage, particularly for warm weather. The principal ingredient in the beverage is iced water, a small quantity only of the syrup and powder being necessary to give it spriglitiness and an agreeable flavor. It is strongly recommended as not only as palatable, but a healthful drink, and its cheapness and convenience give it an additional recommendation. [Boston Daily Advertiser.

Sarsaparilla. William Brown, on the corner of Washington and Elliot streets, has a pure Sarsaparilla Syrup of great strength, which used with the powders he sells with it, forms a delightful foaming draught that may be prepared in an instant. He has great skill in getting up such luxuries. [Boston Trans.

Families can be supplied at all the West India goods stores; none is genuine unless signed by the proprietor, WM. BROWN.

Dealers can be supplied at all the wholesale West India Goods and Druggist Stores in Boston at the Manufacturer's prices. Families can be supplied at most of the Stores in Framingham, Natick, Watertown, Brighton, Cambridge, Dorchester, Roxbury, Medway, Worcester, Leicester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Brookfield. june27—3mo

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS. This article is highly recommended by several of the most respectable Physicians and Editors in the country, as decidedly the best medicine ever offered to the public, for all those prevalent diseases called Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Heart Burn, Dizziness, Headache, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Limbs, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, and Piles. They preclude the necessity of using pills that the public are advised to take in large quantities, which serve only to debilitate the patient, and doom him to be a pill swallower to the end of his days.

P. S. Barnard & W. G. Skinner continue as Travelling Agents.

☞ Remember, his medicine can never be obtained of Peddlers, on any pretence whatever.

Prepared from Medicinal Plants and Roots, at Dr. Richardson's Laboratory, South Reading. Sold wholesale and retail, at his office, No. 15, Hanover St., Boston, and by most Druggists and Merchants throughout the New England States.

Price 75 cents per bottle. His dry Bitters, put up in a pressed form, are 50 cents per paper.

july 18—3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being about closing their business, earnestly request all persons indebted to them either by Note or on Book, to call and make settlement immediately, as the Co-partnership now existing between them will be dissolved on the first of September next, and the business closed as soon as possible.—Therefore all those who prefer settling with us will do well to give early attention to this notice, and confer a most particular favor on ROWELL & GLEASON.

Framingham, July 20, 1840. tf—july 25

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a1—tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.

june6—tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by

D. H. WILLIAMS,

Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William R. Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the horse moves on the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

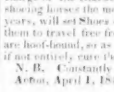
To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheelbring four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in two hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,



Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment includes all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Button and Barber Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Robin Potatoes
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles.
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes.
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every one annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.

may9 y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the *flour* in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Pa

POETRY.

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)

SHEEP'S EYES.

Wherein Animal Magnetism is reduced to Vulgar Comprehension.

If you should ever travel, George,
Vhich you're wery like to do,
Seein' you vant to see the vorld
And the vorld vants to see you;
As far the most convenient vay,
Of course you'll go by steam—
Vhich brings me to the subject of
This 'ere important theme.

Vell, ven you gets on board the boat
A valkin' here and there,
You'll maybe meet a pretty face
And a bevitchin' air;
You'll see it vonce or twice, and then
You'll say "she's wery pretty;"
And then perhaps you'll valk avay,
And maybe hum a ditty.

Vell, then perhaps at dinner time,
A glance or two may vander
Towards the table's upper end
Vhere she's a sittin' yonder;
You'll find a somethin' 'bout her mouth,
And the vay she lifts her fork,
And cuts her meat and moves her jaw,
And her other table vork!

You meets her then upon the "guard,"
Vhere vith her friend she's valkin',
Her arm round her companion's vaist,
As girls do ven they're talkin';
You notes the sweetest kind of foot—
That nameless girl-ish grace—
And that 'ere smile vich makes you glow
To see on a girl's face!

Vell, this goes on perhaps two days,
You keeps a valkin' round,
And finds yourself ver near her,
Wery silent and profound;
At last—Lord! vot a thing it is!
[illegible] you turn' and turn'—
You raise her eyes—and catch her lookin'
SIDEWAYS, George, at you!

Vell, George, she drops her eyes at vonce
And looks upon the floor—
And you may vatch her by the hour
But vont catch her any more;
Yet somehow, she don't move avay,
In [illegible],
And tho' you cannot see 'em, George,
You kind a FEEL her eyes!

Vell, so it goes—next mornin' p'r'aps
You BOWS to her at breakfast—
And [illegible] fiddles vith your fork,
'Stead of swollerin' your steak fast.
Vell, she has no great appetite,
And [illegible] she eats [illegible]—
And sits uneasy on her chair,
As if [illegible] the [illegible]!

Perhaps you venture on the "guard,"
Say [illegible] "[illegible] the mornin',"
And she says "yes, sir" vith a smile
And blush her cheek adornin'!
And then—you can't say any more—
And she can't look up either—
You ALMOST vant to get avay—
And you DON'T vant to neither!

Vell, NOW you're in the proper state
For further operation,
And here the process should begin,
George, [illegible] "manipulation!"
Just touch her fingers! if she stands
And [illegible] up her head,
The [illegible]—Crocket says
"You're right—[illegible] ahead!" STRAWS.

Mississippi River.

SOUTHBOROUGH.

This is one of the farming towns of the County of Worcester, and lies thirty miles west of Boston, and six directly west of our native town, Framingham. It was formerly the southern section of Marlborough from which it was taken and incorporated in 1727, and from this circumstance it derives its name.

Southborough has a soil different from that of Framingham—it has a greater mixture of clay in it, and we are not aware that there is a farm in town that can be called sandy. The surface is rather uneven but not so much so as to form broken land where the plough cannot run. The hills retain a sufficiency of moisture and afford as good pasturage as any in the Commonwealth. The plough lands are not so easily tilled as the plain lands of Framingham or of Westborough which joins it on the west, but when they are laid to grass they yield more and require the plough less frequently than lighter soils.

These hills seldom suffer by drouth and we have often known fine harvests of hay on them when more level land was parched, and yielded only half the usual crop. As to the cause of the retention of so much moisture in our hilly lands there may be a difference of opinion; but as a general rule throughout the world, hills are known to be more full of water than level plains are.

CAUSE OF MOISTURE IN HILLS.

We generally find a great difference between the soil of hilly lands and that of our plains, and this is one reason why we find more moisture on the hills—the soil is more clayey and more retentive of the moisture which it has obtained; but still we might reasonably suppose that the lower the surface the more moisture we should find, for the natural tendency of water is to seek its level as well on land as at sea.

From observations which we often hear made, it seems to be generally supposed that most of the water found in our hills was carried there by means of the clouds, and writers on the subject often consider this as the main resource of elevated tracts for a necessary supply—but this is not the case. Hills are generally so formed as to shed the rain fallen from the clouds, and turn most of it on to the plains. If therefore they had no other resource they would not receive their share of moisture.

This is *attracted* from below to the tops of hills by means of the wonderful power of the particles composing them, when lying in juxta position, of drawing to and through themselves a sufficient supply for all their wants. It is called capillary attractive and may be noticed in numerous cases by any who may give their attention to it without the aid of instruments. A barrel of dry wood ashes placed on the ground under a shed will very soon draw moisture to the top of the pile. Place a spoonful of water in a saucer and a hard lump of loaf sugar in it as large as a hen's egg and in less than a minute we shall see the water creep up to the top of the lump.

In this mode hills are watered, and we have reason to think they obtain in this way their chief supply. They raise up water by attraction of the particles composing them, and, like the atmosphere, when they have accumulated an excess they yield it back again to the plains.—Now a barrel of dry sand will attract some moisture, but the particles are too far asunder to do it effectually, but if you intermix wood ashes you will find a marked difference. A barrel of sand and a barrel of ashes mixed together will be found to form a pretty good soil and to retain a sufficiency of water. It lies so close as to draw up moisture by capillary attraction. Two panes of glass put together and the lower edge dipped in water will show another case of capillary attraction.

Southborough is a small town but it has sent immense quantities of beef, pork, butter and smaller articles to the Boston market, and we can remember when not only oats but Indian corn and meal were regularly sent to supply the capital of New England. Now more grain is bought than sold, and the farmers believe they can do better than to raise grain for sale.

FENCES.

We see no rail fence in Southborough. There are rocks enough on every farm and the owners have so placed them, that cattle are obliged to keep on the right side or have their shins battered on the spot. There are many fine farms in this town and the farmers obtain as easy a living as any in the state.

MANUFACTURES.

In 1837 there was a woollen factory in town; and in that year 170 pairs of boots, and 39,312 pairs of shoes, and 5,500 straw bonnets were made—value of boots and shoes, $31,569—value of bonnets $9,000.

HISTORY.

The first Church was here embodied in 1730, and the Rev. Nathan Stone was their first ordained pastor. After his death in 1781 there was no settled minister until 1791 when Samuel Sumner was ordained. He was rather too fond of "swapping" horses to suit all his parish; and he once told in the pulpit so big a story about a palace of ice built by the Empress of Russia that not one in ten believed it, and then all his stories began to be doubted and he retired.

The Rev. Jeroboam Parker, a native of the town, was ordained in 1799 and preached there many years—he is still living.—He was succeeded in that parish by Rev. J. D. Sweet who preached there a few years; but the divisions and the sub-divisions of worshippers has had a disastrous effect in this and in other small towns.—It is exceedingly difficult to find preachers enough to meet the views of each individual, and some of course go without any preacher.

When Mr. Stone was living he once took for his text that passage of scripture which records these words, "she spent all her living upon physicians, *and grew no better, but rather grew worse;*" and he dwelt so much on the last clause of his text and repeated it so often that some of his hearers actually suspected he intended to apply it to his own parish!

Col. T. Nixon was an inhabitant of this town, and he has descendants here. He was one of the officers of the Revolution. A gentleman of the old school of manners, full of anecdote and good humor. He was a gentleman of much observation, and as he rode about the country he delighted in chatting with the farmers and making inquiries about their crops and harvests. He often assumed the title of inspector, and when he found a man late in his haying or his harvesting he would call him to the roadside and inquire of him why he was so tardy, saying it was his own duty as inspector to notice all delinquents, &c. Some would make one apology and some another, but occasionally he would encounter a knurly husbandman who would question his authority as inspector and defy his reprimands.

This suited "The inspector" quite as well as any answer he could have, and he would enjoy the irritation he had occasioned with as good a relish as he could the most humble apology.

[Communicated for the Cultivator.]

Among the items of news received by the steam-ships from England, we find the following paragraph:—

THE MURDERER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL. Courvosier, the valet, has confessed to this atrocity.—He told Sheriff Evans that the idea of murdering his master was first suggested to him by reading and seeing the performance of "Jack Sheppard."

The thought which this short extract suggests, seems to be worthy an attentive consideration. There is more meaning in its few lines, than at first sight, meets the eye. "Jack Sheppard" is the title of a novel, romance, or tale (as suits the reader's fancy,) originally written for a literary magazine in London, and which has been lately republished in this country.—Its author is W. H. Ainsworth, present editor of said magazine, and previously known to the public, by his "Rookwood" and "Crichton," works of fiction of some reputed merit. The incidents, and characters, of "Jack Sheppard," have been dramatised, and during the past season, represented on the stage of one of our Boston Theatres, with some considerable success. The frame-work and plot, of the book, are composed of narrow escapes, imminent perils, bloody death-scenes, and the usual startling incidents appertaining to writings of a like nature. That such works are sought for with scarce any avidity, argues little for the literary taste of the age, and it is cheering to witness on the part of the most elevated portion of the press of the New World, a decided disapproval of their character and tendency. Scenes of inebriation, gambling, murder, theft and the various disgusting and wicked exhibitions of humanity, are enough fraught with horror in their actual appearances, without being sketched in the glowing colors of an author's fancy, highly exaggerated, and illustrated by the additional aid of the engraver's attractive art. Jean Paul, an eloquent German writer, has justly observed, that, "the *good* deeds of others never seem so great to us, as their evil ones. Thus, in pictures we often meet with half-lengths of angels, and even little heads only; but devils are always depicted at full length, with all the accompaniments of hoof, horn and tail in the bargain." The familiar lines of Pope, are also exceedingly true.

> Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
> As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
> Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then PITY, then EMBRACE.

Much is said, at the present day, of the force of thought, and the power exercised over the world, by the printing-press, pouring out from its unwearied bosom, food for millions of starving people; yet, in our enthusiasm for a taste of the *quantity*, we overlook the *quality* of the matter, and, thereby, are in great danger of becoming vitiated, by its unhealthy influence. The mammoth weekly sheets which issue from the present newspaper press of our country, have, indeed, produced a revolution in that branch of the invention of Faust and his co-worker, which, with *much reason*, might now cause the uninitiated, to believe his successors, in league with the arch tempter; but, our admiration for these beautiful specimens of art, somewhat blinds us to their contents.—There is too much of truth in the assertion, that these Leviathans of the press are but "acres of trash," when their columns are filled with such stuff, as the vile sea stories of Captain Maryatt, and the gossipping tales of the European periodical magazines. The press should rather guide the public taste, and be its Palladium, than minister to its lowest desires, and be led by it. The dissemination of writings, throughout our land, like "Jack Sheppard," "Guy Fawkes," "Poor Jack," and hosts of similar works, will do more towards rearing up among us, such men as Courvosier, than the most praiseworthy efforts of true genius can counteract. Had the brain of Ainsworth, never given birth to the unprincipled book which riveted the attention of the villain Courvosier, Lord William Russell might yet have been among the living. As a remedy, let the people encourage and stimulate the youthful exertions of sound American literature, incorporate with it only the sterling productions of foreign minds—the profound philosophy of Carlyle, enlivened by the inimitable wit, pathos and sarcasm of *Boz*—and the "school master need no longer be abroad." Men will exercise their thinking faculties, and the family circle will become a nursery of upright principle, sound morals, and exemplary manners. B.

A HINT TO THE GIRLS. We have already considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we see ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their empty heads. Ladies, by some curious kind of hocus pocus, have got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show him how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the king's French, may be good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that kind usually found in *very shallow* waters. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

TIME TO GET UP. Grattan, the celebrated Irish barrister, was indefatigably industrious. He was so anxious not to lose a moment in sleep, which in his opinion ought to be devoted to study, that he contrived a singular apparatus to rouse him regularly at day break. A small barrel filled with water was placed over a basin, which stood on a shelf immediately above his pillow, and the cock of it was sufficiently turned to fill the basin by daylight; so that if he did not then rise, the water flowed upon his person and bedding.

REVOLUTIONARY SCENES.

A SURVIVOR OF BUNKER HILL.

One of the gallant aids of Gen. Warren at Bunker Hill, we rejoice to learn, survives, in the enjoyment of a green old age. The Albany Evening Journal of a late date furnished an interesting sketch of the life of this veteran—Nathan Maynard—who now lives at Seneca Falls.—Judge M. was born in Farmington*, near Boston, in August, 1755, and is therefore in his 85th year. He was one of the early settlers of Oneida county, after the war, where he has held various public trusts, and was ten years a Judge of the county courts. A son, John Maynard, is now a member of the State Senate. Having joined the provincial army in 1774, near Boston, in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill it was his fortune to be placed in a situation to give a more interesting and graphic account of the thrilling incidents of that day, probably than any other man now living. He was aid to General Warren, and he it was who carried the order from the commander to the officers of the several regiments of the American army "to withhold their fire until the firing should be commenced in the centre," by order of the General himself.

The following account of the action is from his own lips, as published in the Journal.

Col. Prescott took possession of Breed's Hill on the night of the 16th of June, 1775, and threw up a breast work of earth, which they called a fort. On the morning of the 17th, at daylight, the British discovered the work, and commenced a heavy canonade from their shipping, and from Copp's Hill. Col. Prescott was reinforced in the course of the forenoon, by the regiments of Colonels Brown, Nixon, and several others.

Gen. Warren, who had been appointed by the provincial authorities of Massachusetts a General but three or four days previous, arrived on the ground about the middle of the day; he was in citizens dress and was on foot, as were all the provincial officers; he had not taken command by virtue of his newly received commission, but the several Colonels insisted upon his at once assuming the command and directing the movements of the day. The British troops were at this time landing and forming in order of battle. General Warren had no military staff, and required the services of some one to transmit his orders, and Colonel Brewer recommended to him his fellow townsman, Mr. Maynard, who was young, active, and had been long enough in the service to be well disciplined.

Young Maynard accepted the invitation of Gen. Warren to act in that capacity, and repaired with him to the centre. The General immediately directed a breast-work to be constructed by doubling a post and rail fence, and filling in with hay which had been mown the day before.

In the meantime, dense clouds of smoke rising above Charlestown, communicated the awful intelligence that the town had been fired by the enemy, and aided in exasperating the American troops for the bloody affray that was to follow. The breast-work was completed to within thirty rods of the fort occupied by Col. Prescott, when the men were forced to quit the work and seize their arms.

The British advanced slowly in two columns, and when the whole were plainly in sight, Mr. Maynard carried the order from Gen. Warren to Col. Nixon, who lay on the Mystic River, "to reserve his fire until the firing should commence in the centre." Returning to the General, he was directed to carry the same order to Col. Prescott and the other officers along the line.

The breathless silence along the American entrenchments was now only broken by hasty words of encouragement and direction from the officers to the men. The British advanced to within ten or twelve rods of the American works, when they fired and commenced displaying their columns to form a line. At this moment, Gen. Warren gave the word, "FIRE!"—On the instant, the whole breast-work was in a blaze, and a report, like prolonged thunder, rolled along the line. The enemy were thrown into disorder, and were unable to form their line; a few successive well directed fires compelled them to retreat, which, though hasty, was conducted in good order. Gen. Warren ordered a cessation of the firing, on account of the scarcity of ammunition. The ground occupied by the advancing columns was nearly covered with the dead and wounded, who lay in heaps as they fell across each other. The wounded raised their heads in imploring attitudes, but neither their friends nor their foes could afford them relief. But few of the Americans were killed or wounded in this attack.

All was still as the grave until the front of their columns had passed over all their dead, when the American General, without waiting for the fire of his enemy, gave the word that was to consign hundreds to instant death. This fire was even more destructive than before, and the enemy retired in some confusion. The ground was now literally covered with the dead. The British fired but few shots, and those did but little execution.

The British now received further reinforcements, and a general officer from Boston, and advanced a third time, not in column, but in line. They again marched over their dead, and a brisk firing commenced on both sides, which lasted nearly an hour, until the firing of the Americans died away for want of ammunition. The British then undertook to storm the fort. General Warren sent a reinforcement of about sixty men to Col. Prescott, and sent Mr. Maynard to inform him that he would send more men if he wanted them. Col. Prescott at first thought he had as many men as could stand to advantage, but detained Mr Maynard until the result of the enemy's first attack should be known.—The enemy scaled the embankments with their bayonets. The Americans had few bayonets, but fell upon the foe with the breeches of their guns, knocked them down with cobble stones, seized and wrested their guns from them, and turned their own bayonets against them. Prescott was every where encouraging his men, and joining in the general melee, and shouting with his hoarse voice, "down with them—seize their guns—knock out their brains with stones—cobble stones are our cannon shot," &c. &c. The British were driven out a second time with great loss; a third time they advanced to the attack, when Col. Prescott, discovering that the Provincials had been driven from the hay breast-work, and that his retreat would soon be cut off, ordered a retreat. The retreat now became general, but was conducted in good order. Mr. Maynard was not with General Warren when he fell, having been detained in the fort with Col. Prescott.

Soon after the retreat commenced, Mr. Maynard found his elder brother John (the father of John Maynard of Syracuse) with a broken leg, and a British musket for a crutch, making the best headway he could from the enemy. He threw his wounded brother across his shoulder, and carried him amid showers of bullets beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, where he fainted from loss of blood; a ball had passed through his leg, and the blood flowed profusely; the bullet holes were plugged with wads of grass; the wounded brother was again shouldered and carried to Bunker Hill, nearly a mile from the battle ground on Breed's Hill, before help could be obtained. His unfortunate brother was soon cured of his wound, and served through the war, and before its close was promoted to the rank of captain.

*Framingham—not Farmington—was the native place of Judge Maynard. We knew he had settled in New York State and that he was once one of the Judges, but we did not know he was still living until we saw the above sketch.

Few—how few!—now live who bared their breasts to British steel upon that sacred Mount! Nathan Maynard had several connections of his name in Framingham at the time of his leaving it. One of them, Jonathan Maynard, Esq. died there but a few years since at the age of 85.—He was a Captain in the army of the Revolution and was taken a prisoner by the Indians. [Ed.

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The returns, under the census recently taken by authority of the State, with two or three exceptions, have all been received, and the entire population of the State will not be found to vary essentially from Seven Hundred and Nineteen Thousand. The census, now taking by the United States, including, as it will, town paupers, inmates of Colleges, Hospitals, &c., if correctly taken, will probably exceed this number by six or eight thousand, and may amount to 725 or 730,000. The following 37 towns are the only ones, under the new Amendment of the Constitution, that will be entitled to more than one representative. 171 towns will be entitled to one each, and there are 93 towns containing less than 1200 inhabitants, which can only be represented as fractions—that is to say, as many times as 160 is contained in the number of their population, so many years in the next ten will they be entitled to a representative—making an average, probably, of about 350 members upon a full representation.

	1830.	1837.	1840.	No. Reps.	Fractions.
Boston,	61,392	80,325	83,979	35	1179
Lowell,	6,474	18,010	20,981	9	581
Salem,	13,886	14,985	15,162	6	1962
New Bedford,	7,592	11,304	12,685	5	1785
Springfield,	6,781	9,234	11,013	5	213
Charlestown,	8,787	10,101	10,872	6	72
Nantucket,	7,202	9,048	9,512	4	1112
Lynn,	6,133	6,223	9,075	4	675
Taunton,	6,045	7,647	7,524	3	1524
Fall River,	4,957	6,352	6,451	3	451
Newburyport,	6,388	6,741	7,124	3	1124
Gloucester,	7,501	8,8[illegible]2	6,391	3	394
Cambridge,	6,073	7,031	8,127	3	2127
Roxbury,	5,493	7,493	8,310	3	2310
Worcester,	4,172	7,117	7,060	3	1060
Attleborough,	3,115	3,[illegible]96	4,620	2	20
Dartmouth,	3,867	3,958	4,091	2	491
Fairhaven,	3,034	3,649	3,985	2	385
Newbury,	3,603	3,771	3,889	2	286
Haverhill,	3,912	4,726	4,369	2	769
Andover,	4,540	4,878	4,951	2	1351
Marblehead,	5,150	5,549	3,539	2	1937
Beverly,	4,065	4,609	4,686	2	1086
Danvers,	4,228	4,804	5,140	2	1510
Dorchester,	4,[illegible]61	4,564	4,458	2	858
Weymouth,	2,839	3,387	3,630	2	30
Scituate,	3,470	3,754	3,720	2	120
Plymouth,	4,751	5,034	5,180	2	1580
Middleborough,	5,000	5,005	5,006	2	1460
Rochester,	3,556	3,570	3,986	2	386
Barnstable,	3,975	4,017	4,297	2	697
Sandwich,	3,367	3,579	3,620	2	20
Northampton,	3,613	3,576	3,672	2	72
W. Springfield,	3,270	3,2[illegible]8	3,707	2	107
Westfield,	2,940	3,039	3,940	2	40
Pittsfield,	3,591	3,575	3,069	2	469
Adams,	2,648	4,191	3,639	2	39

In 37 towns,		138 Reps.
" 171 "	one each,	171
" 98 "	under 1200,	98
306 "		407

The next, being valuation year, every town will be entitled to send one Representative, so that the next House will consist of about 400 members. [Atlas.

WONDERFUL! The famous corn-plaster which we have here is performing wonders. Mr. Squibs, who lives in Powhattan, lately bought a box for his wife, and happening to put a bit on the front of his cart, found to his surprise that it began to move, which it continued to do until the plaster had drawn it quite home without the aid of his horses.

Another man had a lottery ticket in his pocket, and a little of the plaster getting upon it, drew the highest prize directly. It also draws teeth delightfully. [Richmond Star.

The steamboat New England recently arrived at Chicago with fifty single ladies assorted ages, destined for the Rock River market. It is said that single ladies, generally find "customers" in the course of a week after their arrival.

The Chicago Democrat says—"People are much more liberal with their advice to editors, than with their money."

The Governor General of Canada has authorized the issue of $20,000 for the relief of indigent and sick emigrants.

PRESENTS TO THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT. It is well known to our readers that the ship Sultanee, belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, will shortly leave this port on her return home. She brought out valuable presents to the President of the United States, which are to be disposed of, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the United States. Besides refitting the ship at our navy yard, Congress voted $15,000 to be laid out in presents to the Imaum, and for that purpose many articles have been purchased, and others are now in progress of completion.

This morning we called at the looking glass and picture frame store of S. Underwood, No. 186 Fulton street, to look at some splendid mirrors made by order of the President. Two of them are 160 inches by 72; the largest, we understand, that have been made in this country.—The frame and ornaments are of superior workmanship. Besides these, there are twenty-four others of the following dimensions: Six, 72 by 36; two, 45 by 30; six 28 by 15, and six, 18 by 12.

A pleasure boat has been built in this city, under the direction of the Navy Agent, by Mr. J. R. Livingston. It was exhibited yesterday in Wall street, to the admiration of hundreds. Her outside, says the Courier, is enamelled, white and polished, the gunwale, row-locks, tiller, and stancheons for supporting the awning are silver plated, the floor of the boat is carpeted from stem to stern, the awning is of blue silk and covers the whole boat, the tiller ropes and tassels are of silk, in short, it is altogether a very splendid affair.

Among the presents, we learn that the President has directed specimens to be sent of every species of fire-arms, and other military weapons, including not only those in authorized use in the army, but repeating guns, rifles, pistols, &c., and every description of swords in use by officers of different grades, artilleries, dragoons, &c. &c. All, we presume, are to be of the most finished and perfect workmanship, Colt's patent rifles and pistols are of course included. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

A dreadful accident happened about a mile and a half from this city, on the Falls Road, yesterday, (Thursday) afternoon. Two little boys, six and four years old, sons of Mr. Tansey, a quarryman at Mr. Scott's stone quarry, went into an out building in which was some gunpowder, and appplying fire to a keg containing twelve pounds, were involved in the awful consequences of an explosion which made a perfect wreck of the building. One of the children was so burnt and mangled as to die almost instantly, and we *learn that* the injuries of the other are so extensive as to forbid the expectation on the part of the physician that he will recover. [Baltimore Patriot.

RESUMPTION. The Charleston Patriot of Saturday states that the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, the South Carolina Bank, the Union Bank, the State Bank and the South Western Rail-road Bank of Charleston had resolved to resume specie payments forthwith. The Bank of Charleston and the Bank of the State not having suspended specie payments, all the Banks in Charleston now pay specie.

It is said that all the banks in Philadelphia, but the U. S. and Girard banks will resume specie payments at an early day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24th. A man named Michael Logan, about 40 years of age, was suffocated yesterday afternoon in a well in the rear of a new building on Sixth street, below Fitzwater. The body was got up about two hours after, by the use of grappling irons. [Nat. Gaz.

MURDER. Col. J. C. Odell, a highly respectable citizen of Pettis county, was murdered on the 3d inst. by a man of the name of Davis L. Owen. A reward of four hundred dollars has been offered for the apprehension of Owen. [St. Louis Repub. 15th inst.

Joseph Banks, the negro who broke into and robbed the house of Dr Patterson, it has been ascertained, since he has been in jail, is married to five wives, neither of whom knew of his marriage to any other individual.

AN OLD STORY OF A CONFESSOR. In a town some fifty miles from Boston, the members of a religious society were in the practice of holding conference meetings in the church, at which they made a kind of audible confession, technically called recounting one's "experience." A very pious member of the church, Mr. D——, was in the habit of inviting his neighbor L——, who was not a member, to attend at these meetings, at one of which Mr. D—— got up and stated to the congregation that he was a great sinner—that he sinned daily, and with his eyes open—that he wilfully and knowingly sinned—that goodness dwelt not in him—that he was absolutely and totally depraved—that nothing but the boundless mercy and infinite goodness of God could save him from eternal damnation. After this confession of Mr. D——, Mr. L——, who had by accident been placed upon the "anxious seat," was called upon to recount his "experience." He arose, and with most imperturberable gravity, stated that he had lived for five and twenty years the nearest neighbor of Mr. D——; that he knew him well, more intimate so than any other man, and it gave him great pleasure, because he could do it with entire sincerity, *to confirm the truth of all brother D—— had confessed of himself.* When Mr L—— sat down under the visible and audible smile of the whole congretation, the person not excepted, Mr. D—— went up to him and said, "You are a rascal and a liar and I'll lick you when you get out of church. [Boston Post.

The Philadelphia Ledger, in scolding about the pigs that wander about that city at large, says that they had better do as the editors do—stick to their *pens.*